

THE IVY GREEN.

BY CHARLES DICKENS.

Oh, a dainty plant is the Ivy green,
That creeps about the ruins old;
Of right choice food are his meals, I ween,
In his cell so lone and cold.
The wall must be crumbled, the stone decayed,
To pleasure his dainty whim;
And the mouldering dust that years have made,
Is a merry meal for him.

Creeping where no life is seen,
A rare old plant is the Ivy green.
Fast he leathens on, though he wears no wings,
And a stench old heart has he;
How closely he twines, how tight he clings
To his friend the huge Oak Tree!
And dly he traileth along the ground,
And his leaves he gently waves,
As he joyously sings and crawleth round
The rich mould of dead men's graves.

Creeping where grim death has been,
A rare old plant is the Ivy green.
Whole ages have fled and their works decayed,
And nations have entered here;
But the stout old Ivy shall never fade,
From its hale and hearty green.
The brave old plant in its lonely days,
Shall fasten upon the past;
For the stately building man can raise,
Is the Ivy's food at last.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

The laying of the cable between Saint Thomas, Porto Rico and Jamaica will begin immediately.

PARIS, June 20.—The Emperor is still indisposed, but there is nothing in his condition to excite alarm.

NEW YORK, June 16.—Cooper Institute was crowded to-day to hear Red Cloud. He spoke half an hour.

There were four murders in Louisville on Saturday night. Two more are reported elsewhere, and several deaths from drowning.

PHILADELPHIA, June 14.—Two brothers, aged ten and eleven years, were drowned while bathing in the Schuylkill river.

PHILADELPHIA, June 16.—A middle-aged woman died from the effects of chloroform, administered by a dentist to pull a tooth.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—There is considerable anxiety about the steamer Henry Clay, which is nine days over due from Aspinwall.

LONDON, June 20.—An explosion occurred yesterday in one of the government powder mills at Waltham Abbey, near this city. Several were killed.

Attorney General Hoar has tendered his resignation, and the President has nominated Amos T. Ackerman, of Georgia, as his successor.

An amendment containing the present arrangements for the exchange and delivery of newspapers, passed by a vote of 36 to 17, without discussion.

CLEVELAND, June 16.—The Annual meeting of the Unitarian Conference has commenced. The attendance is large. Conference continues one week.

BALTIMORE, June 17.—Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte died here, aged 65 years. His mother-in-law, Mrs. Williams, died on the same day at the same place.

It is stated that the San Domingo Investigating Committee has closed its work. It exonerates Gen. Babcock, and finds no evidence of corruption in the negotiations for the treaty.

LIVERPOOL, June 18.—The ship Express, which sailed from Lagos, Guinea, many months since, has arrived. It had been given up as lost, and the insurance had been paid.

Princess Editha Montez has sued the female brokers, Woodruff & Chalm, for a three thousand dollar ring and two thousand dollars in money, which she says she deposited with them.

WILMINGTON, June 17.—The action of the Governor in ordering the organization of a standing army which must necessarily be composed entirely of his political friends, is deplored by all the best men in the State.

RALEIGH, June 20.—It has been rumored here for the last few days that the infamous Kirk, Brownlow's minion, of Tennessee, has tendered his services to Governor Holden to take command of the State troops, and that the offer has been accepted.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 16.—The Costa Rican government is overthrown. Bruno Carrazo is declared President. Five officers were killed during the conflict.

The revolutionary attempts in San Salvador have failed.

ALBANY, June 16.—The State Canvassers have declared the election of Sanford E. Church Chief Judge, and M. F. Allen, Martin Grover, R. W. Peckham and Chas. A. Repello, (Democrats,) and C. J. Folger Chas. Andrews, (Republican,) Associate Justices.

Church's majority is 87,912.

RICHMOND, June 17.—Gov. Walker has signed the bill incorporating the Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio Railroad Company. This consolidates the Norfolk and Petersburg, the South Side, and Virginia and Tennessee railroads, under the management of Gen. Mahone. The anti-consolidation party expected a veto and are much dissatisfied.

NORFOLK, June 20.—The examination of the crew and mate of the Italian brig Josephine, charged with robbing and threatening to kill the pilot in charge of the brig, was concluded this morning before the United States Commissioner. The charges made by the pilot, were not sustained and the accused were discharged from custody.

LONDON, June 17.—Mr. Dickens left a fortune of eighty thousand pounds sterling. Six monthly parts of the Mystery of Edwin Droode are finished, and the story is so outlined as to make its completion easy.

It is understood that the Times will continue the publication weekly. Collins undertakes the task.

HAVANA, June 17.—Two men, whose capture was reported near Cayra Cruze, were executed on the 3d.

Col. Angletas is moving in the direction of Najaza, and has killed twenty-six insurgents.

Do Rodas celebrated his birthday by pardoning 26 soldiers, who had been condemned to death for liberating a number of prisoners, mostly negroes.

Sangucha has been wounded and Augustin Aguilar killed—both insurgent leaders.

Letter from Col. Baxter, No. 9.

Editors of the Chronicle:

Soon after the assembling of the Legislature in October last, I forwarded and caused to be presented to that body, a memorial, calling their attention to many frauds alleged to have been committed by Gen. Mabry, in diverting to his own private use, bonds, which had been appropriated by the State for the construction of the Knoxville and Kentucky Railroad, and asking for a committee to investigate the same. In this memorial I specifically referred to the frauds complained of, detailed the manner and pretenses by which they were perpetrated, and gave names of the witnesses by whom the facts could be proved. It would seem that Gen. Mabry, as well as the members of the Legislature who were friendly to him, if honest, would have been glad to have furthered the investigation for the purpose of relieving him of the dishonorable imputation. But such was not the case. Mr. Mabry was upon the ground exerting all his influence, personal and pecuniary, to suppress an investigation. Mr. Fleming, the representative from this county, who has resided in Knoxville for fifteen years, and perfectly cognizant of the charges made, availed himself of his position and endeavored to prevent a reference of the memorial to a committee. For such action there could be but one motive; he was recalcitrant to his representative trust, and was using his official position to screen Mr. Mabry from the exposure which an investigation would necessitate. From this moment henceforth I thought I comprehended the situation, and I have ever since acted upon the convictions which his conduct forced upon me.

The reference, however, was made, and after the memorial slept unacted upon by the first committee for about two or three months, it was withdrawn from that committee to a new committee. Here it reposed, undisturbed, until about February, when it was withdrawn from the second committee and referred to a third committee. On the third committee Mr. Fleming was appointed. In the latter part of March, he wrote me from Nashville, notifying me that the "Investigating" Committee would soon visit Knoxville, and expressing the wish that I would give them all the aid I could in the prosecution of their duties. To this invitation, I replied on the 28th of March, as follows:

"The people of Tennessee have been greatly wronged by the frauds and speculations of their public men. Many of them expected that a rigid investigation, for the purpose of exposing and bringing the guilty parties to punishment, would have been instituted by the present General Assembly. But this has not yet been done, and I am free to say, that I have been painfully oppressed with the suspicion that some of the people's representatives were more anxious to conceal than they were to expose their villainous corruptions. For these suspicions, I could, were it necessary, give the evidence, but I will not do so now. There are, I know, many hindrances to a full and searching investigation. There are but very few men who possess the requisite amount of courage, intellect and energy, for the task which has been assigned to your committee. You can do it if you will; and if it is your purpose to enter upon this work in earnest, and with a fixed and determined resolution to ferret out and expose the villains who have been preying upon the people of the State for the few years past, I will cheerfully and most cordially endorse your efforts. But if the action of your committee is to drag its slow length along, as all its predecessors have done before it, I will not be willing to waste my time in waiting upon its sittings, or in furnishing the names of witnesses cognizant of the fraudulent practices which I have been instrumental in bringing to the attention of the Legislature."

It is not difficult for the reader to see what my opinions of this committee were before they came hither. After witnessing their action while here and before I saw their report, I wrote and published "that it was well understood here that some of the committee had been bought up by the corruptionists." Thereupon Mr. Nelson, one of the committee, became indignant, and, not knowing who the "corruptionists" were, offered a resolution to raise a joint select committee, "whose duty it shall be to inquire and demand of the author of said imputations the names of the corruptionists, and the members of the committee who were bribed, and report the same to the General Assembly." Accordingly the committee was authorized and duly appointed—Mr. Cooper, of Bedford, being chairman. In behalf of the committee he wrote "inquiring" and "demanding" the information which the Legislature desired. To this "inquiry" and "demand" I replied, and after reiterating the charge against some of the committee, I said, "The resolution (under which the committee was appointed) does not call for proof, or authorize your committee to receive it."

But "if you will get the Honorable the Legislature to pass a resolution raising a committee to investigate and report upon it, (that is, upon my charge against some of the committee,) with power to send for persons and papers, and to examine parties and witnesses on oath, and the committee will enforce the attendance of such witnesses as I may name, and permit me to appear and conduct the examination, exercising all the rights usually accorded by courts to counsel in the cross-examination of unwilling witnesses, I will assume the responsibilities of a prosecutor, and, by proof, make good everything I have alleged."

This most reasonable proposition has been declined. Why, it will be for the public to determine. Mr. Fleming says he is willing for honorable (?) men to make the investigation, but he is not willing for me to do it. Now, I didn't propose to do it. My proposition is for the Legislature to appoint a committee to make the investigation; all I ask to do is to name the witnesses, and to be permitted to attend and examine, within the rules usually accorded by courts in the examination of witnesses under like circumstances. But this is exactly what Mr. Fleming didn't want. My views of his motives may be illustrated by an anecdote which I learned many years ago, in the course of practice in North Carolina. A murderer had been committed and the murderer fled, and a reward had been offered for his apprehension. Finally he was found at the house of a brother, in a distant county. Seeing that he was discovered, and was about being arrested, the brother claimed that the murderer was his prisoner; that he had arrested him, and intend-

ed to have the reward himself. To this the party in pursuit interposed no objection, but quietly replied: "We will claim no part of the reward, but we will claim the right to go with the prisoner, and see that he is faithfully delivered to the authorities." So it is in my case; I claim no part of the "reward," nor do I propose to become a part of the committee to investigate my charges. All I wish or desire is, the privilege to be present, to examine and draw from the witnesses such facts, within their knowledge, as I rely on to establish the imputation of which the committee complain.

Some persons may suppose that the terms prescribed by me, as a condition precedent to my assuming the responsibilities of a prosecutor, manifest undue caution or capriciousness, but it does not. On the contrary, I had ample reasons for my precaution. Committees, of late, are as often organized to whitewash persons as to investigate and expose corruption. My charge against some of the committee was a very grave one, and ought not to have been made without proof to sustain it. Had the committee to be appointed at my request, to investigate and report on the charge made by me—that a portion of the "Investigating" Committee had been bought up—been organized and made a partial or inefficient investigation, and upon such inefficient or partial investigation reported that my charges were not sustained, I would justly be held as a malicious slanderer. Hence I had a direct interest, not in making the investigation myself, but in being present to see that the evidence on which the charge was made was adduced before the committee, and correctly reported to the General Assembly.

The committees of the present General Assembly have given many proofs of their indisposition or incapacity for thorough investigation. In several instances they seem to have pressed their investigations with terrible vim until they were apparently just about making a discovery, when, from some unaccountable reason, their energies relaxed into inaction and inactivity. A few illustrations will serve to show this peculiarity of these committees.

During last winter, it was alleged that the late Treasurer had received compensation from holders of Comptroller's warrants upon the Treasury, for giving them preference in payment. This charge—certainly a very serious one—induced an investigation. A committee was raised and charged with the duty of "investigating," and it "investigated." In due time the report was forthcoming, and I am sorry I have to speak of its contents from memory, not having the report before me. But, as I recollect it, the committee said substantially this: that they had made a partial investigation of the matters referred to them; as far as they had gone they had found but one instance in which the Treasurer had received compensation for paying a warrant, but that this had been satisfactorily explained, and unless the Legislature desired them to go on and make further investigations, they would ask to be discharged; and accordingly they were discharged. How the Treasurer "satisfactorily explained," or how he could have "satisfactorily explained" this transaction which the report imputed to him, the committee did not deign to explain.

But a more signal delinquency is to be found in the report of the committee on the "lost school fund." Among other discoveries, the committee, after recapitulating the history of the bank—its removal to and subsequent surrender of its assets to the Federal army in Augusta, Georgia, and the return of its assets by the Federals to Gov. Brownlow at Nashville—go on and show that somebody stole \$146,000 of the bonds of Tennessee belonging to the bank. The discovery was new to the committee, and it was natural for them to suppose it also new to others, although the fact had been publicly known for about two years past. The public, therefore, needed no information on this point. What the people wanted, and what they expected, of the committee was an exposure of the thief, and, if possible, a reclamation of the stolen bonds. But this is exactly what the committee did not do. They did ascertain that some of these stolen bonds were sold by Tibbs & Hardwick to Waterhouse. Now, Tibbs & Hardwick both reside within twelve hours' travel of Nashville; their residences are known to the committee; if examined, they could tell who they obtained these bonds from, and in this way the committee could have traced up and identified the thief, and fulfilled their legitimate mission and fully met the expectations of the public. Why was this inquiry not made? This investigation pushed one step further? Let the committee answer. If they have a good reason for not going one step further, let them publish it for the information of the public. The people want light. As one of them, I can conceive of but one motive in the committee's stopping where they did: There is somebody behind the screen the committee do not want to expose. If there is any other reason the public have the right to know what it is, and, in their behalf, I demand that the committee shall say why they did not trace up and expose the thief.

These, and other similar instances, induced me to believe that the committees of the present General Assembly were not reliable in their investigations. And hence, in the matter referred to, I preferred to be along, to see that the prisoners were delivered into the custody of the law; to examine the witnesses and draw out the facts; in a word, to establish the charge that some of the committee had been bought up by the corruptionists; a charge which I am prepared to sustain by proof, if the Legislature will, in the manner prescribed, give me an opportunity to do so.

Respectfully, &c., JNO BAXTER.

An Italian Vessel Overhauled.

NORFOLK, June 19.—United States Deputy Marshal Farrell overhauled and boarded the Italian brig Josephine, this morning in the lower bay, and arrested her mate and crew, charged by the pilot, Geo. W. Cole, who piloted the brig down the bay, with mutiny and attempting to take his life. The Josephine was towed to this port and her mate and crew brought before United States Commissioner Foster, who, after a preliminary examination, the crew were returned to the custody of the Marshal and the mate released on parole, to appear before the Commissioner on to-morrow morning, for further examination. The officers of the brig claim that the pilot was insane, and that the charges he apprehended were entirely imaginary.

The advices from the Darien Canal expedition of May 13th are not encouraging.

STATE ITEMS.

Chancery Court for Polk county meets next week.

Hon. G. A. Henry is recovering from his late illness.

The gas works at Murfreesboro will be in operation by September.

Dorsey B. Thomas will be a candidate for Congress, in his district.

About seventy Swedes have recently settled near Jackson, in this State.

Tom. Henry Craft, of Memphis, will deliver the annual address to the Law School at Lebanon, on the 28th inst.

A dishonest clerk robbed Mike Powers' clothing store in Nashville, on Monday night, of \$150 and a quantity of clothing.

The appointment of Rev. E. H. Osborne as General Traveling Agent for the Tennessee Asylum for Inebriates has been revoked.

A correspondent, in the Athens Post, suggests Gen. J. W. Gillespie as the Democratic candidate for Congress from the Third district.

The Reservoir Mills, at Nashville, commenced operation yesterday, after a suspension of a month or more, to overhaul and make repairs.

We understand that Mrs. Rebecca J. Martin, of Cherry Grove, had a fine horse killed by lightning one day last week.—Herald and Tribune.

FURIOUS ASSAULT.—Out in Slatetown, last Sunday, a colored man named Brice Johnson tried to get a divorce from his wife by beating her with an axe.

Count Ahrens, the Memphis charlatan, has disappeared from the public gaze, having probably gone to discover the place where the "woodbine twineth."

The construction and other expenses of the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company are said to average \$30,000 a day. A great part of this money is spent in Chattanooga.

The Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company have commenced the publication of the Railroad Record. The Record contains the latest telegraphic news, market reports and railroad tariffs. It is independent in politics.

Col. G. G. Minor has been appointed Deputy United States Marshal, in Middle Tennessee, in charge of the census. No better appointment could have been made. He will make a cautious and efficient officer.

Our farmers are now busily engaged in cutting their wheat, although the weather is not very suitable. We hear that some smut has been found in a few fields. We suppose this will not be general, and will be confined to crops which were sown late and not well put in.—Cleveland Banner.

THE BILL to practically repudiate the 885 bonds issued to the Tennessee and Pacific Railroad passed the Senate Wednesday, by a vote of 13 to 9. Mr. Cooper, of Bedford, has been the champion of this bill, and whatever of discredit and shame rests upon our State, by reason of this uncalled for and shameful legislation, can be attributed to his zeal in its behalf.

It may be that some of the "tools" referred to by the New York World have been liberally paid for their votes on this bill. The World says the Wall street bondholders have their tools in the Tennessee Assembly, who do their bidding very faithfully. They not only disgrace their own State, but lend their position and influence to the gambling rings of New York. Truly this Tennessee Democracy are making a nice record for their party to go before the people.

CURRENT ITEMS.

Col. H. D. McHenry is announced as a candidate for Congress, in the Second Kentucky district.

Gen. Shanks has been nominated for reelection by the Republicans of the Ninth Indiana Congressional district.

Hon. James G. Blaine, Speaker of the present House of Representatives, has been nominated for reelection to Congress from the Third Maine district.

Hon. W. D. Kelley has been nominated for reelection from the Fourth Pennsylvania district. He has already represented his district five terms, and his election for a sixth is a foregone conclusion.

CHICAGO, June 14.—The Ute Indians, heretofore the most friendly, are threatening war.

They muster ten thousand warriors. Their chief, Calome, was killed by the braves, for discouraging them with big stories about the power of the whites.

Charles Dickens had not quite finished "The Mystery of Edwin Drood" at the time of his death. The New York Standard very pertinently suggests that no strange hand should attempt to interpolate new thoughts into the unfinished notes. They should be published as he left them, for the world wants to see and read the notes as he left them.

The rumors of Bismarck's illness continue. The great minister needs rest. He has not recovered from the strain of Sedowa. There are shocks from which men like Bismarck can hardly hope to recover. May it not be said that every great crisis has its civil victims as well as those who fall in war. The struggle against Napoleon killed Pitt. Cavour died from his contest with Austria. The rebellion cost Stanton his life. Men like Pitt and Cavour, Stanton and Bismarck, live many years in a few months. They give themselves to their country just as much as the soldier who dies before a battery.

The great German Schutzfest at Jones' Wood closed in New York yesterday. The papers of that day say: "The festivities will end in the evening with a summer night festival. Between three and four thousand persons were present this afternoon, but it is likely the attendance will be much greater this evening. The Handel and Hayden societies of Boston, numbering over five hundred singers, arrived in this city this morning by steamer at the docks. Stages were in request, and they were taken to the hotels, where accommodations had been provided for them."

Hear in Mind.

That the Knoxville Daily Chronicle contains the largest amount of reading matter of any paper in the city.

OUR CAMPAIGN RATES.

We are very glad to state to our friends that, thus far, our efforts to make the CHRONICLE an interesting and acceptable paper have met with unprecedented success. We do not think a paper was ever begun under more favorable auspices than have surrounded the CHRONICLE. We make these statements not in a boastful way, but because we know them to be true. But in view of the importance of the approaching Judicial and Congressional elections, and desiring to place the DAILY CHRONICLE within the reach of every voter having the advantages of the daily mails, we have concluded to offer our DAILY from now until after the Congressional election, next November, for the sum of TWO DOLLARS. This is lower than our daily rates, and we adopt it only during the campaigns now near at hand. The sum is so small that most of our friends can well afford it, and we hope they will respond to our offer by sending us promptly every name they can, accompanied with the cash—two dollars.

We offer the WEEKLY CHRONICLE for the same time at the small sum of fifty cents.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We desire to call the attention of correspondents to the fact that our paper is not so large as the leading New York dailies. Our drawers are now full of communications from friends, many of them interesting, but we cannot publish them as fast as they come in. In many instances we are compelled to condense. By this we mean no offence to correspondents, but are forced to such a course by sheer necessity. If letters do not appear promptly, our friends must bear with us. We will give their productions when we can, but cannot be expected to perform impossibilities. We are pleased to have them send us articles giving items of interest in their several localities, but we must beg of them to condense as much as possible. Brevity will secure the publication of letters, unless they contain something objectionable, while if they are too long, although they may contain much that is valuable, we cannot always have the time to condense and reduce them to such limits as will enable us to give them to the public.

An Aboriginal Teetotaler.

Red Cloud, the Indian chief who is now figuring in Washington, takes strong grounds in favor of total abstinence. It would be a good thing if his reservation embraced portions of the country considered more civilized than that occupied by the Sioux Indians. Very few would engage in the traffic. We are sorry his illustrious colleague, Spotted Tail, doesn't imitate him in this particular; but he don't, and Red Cloud expresses his contempt of old Spot therefor.

"I do not allow my nation, or any white man, to bring a drop of liquor into my country. If he does, that is the last of him, and his liquor. Spotted Tail can drink as much as he pleases on the Missouri river, and they can kill one another if they choose. I do not hold myself responsible for what Spotted Tail does."

THE Democrats now claim to be the only party which is capable of saving the country from ruin. But a short time ago, they were the only men who favored a severance of the ties, binding the States together, forming the American Union. Now they raise their voices and wail piteously over what they are pleased to style a disregard on the part of the Republicans, for that time-honored instrument—the Constitution. Then that instrument was not binding, and a State could secede from the government at pleasure and violate, with impunity, the compact existing between the States.

A Chapter on Carpet-Baggers.

Henry Clay and Daniel Webster were carpet-baggers. Neither of them were born or raised in the States which they represented in the United States Senate. Even Andrew Jackson and James K. Polk were North Carolinians, notwithstanding they presumed to lead political parties in Tennessee, and Mr. Davis carpet-bagged it to Mississippi, and Chief Justice Chase was once carpet-bag Governor of Ohio. Sam Houston was a Texas carpet-bagger, and Tom Benton went as a carpet-bagger to Missouri, and from thence to the United States Senate. Senator Gwin, of California, was a Virginian who carpet-bagged it out the "diggins," and from thence to Seniors. Pierre Soule, the great Democratic light of Louisiana, was a carpet-bagger who learned to make speeches and manipulate town meetings as he learned to measure tape and sell calico dresses. John Sevier, the first Governor of Tennessee, and Willie Blount, his successor, were both carpet-baggers. Stephen A. Douglass was not only a carpet-bagger, but a Yankee pedagogue who "boarded round and round," and win.

The Yankee's game to cultivate Strapped his other end.
Chief Justice Brown of this State is a carpet-bagger, all the way from South Carolina. Associate Justice Warner is a carpet-bagger from somewhere North of Mason and Dixon's line. Even our virtuous State Treasurer is a carpet-bagger, from New Hampshire, perhaps. In short, nine-tenths of the merchants, lawyers, doctors and business men of Atlanta are carpet-baggers, among whom are three the Limbells. Most of our bankers are carpet-baggers, among whom are General Austell. Even our Atlanta Editors are all, save one, carpet-baggers, including the Governor of Idaho.—New Era.

DEATH OF WM. GILMORE SIMES.—Wm. Gilmore Simes, the distinguished Southern novelist, died at the residence of his son-in-law, in Charleston, S. C., last evening, aged 64.